GREAT DISASTER IN MEXICO

An Appalling Loss of Life Caused by the Recent Floods in that Country.

Number of Drowned Variously Estimated at from Seven to Fifteen Hundred, and the Pecuniary Loss at Several Millions.

Sr. Louis, June 26.-A special dispatch from the City of Mexico says: Telegraphic communieation, which has been interrupted for several days by the floods, has been restored, and the particulars of the terrible disaster on the line of the Mexican Central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. During the past ten days the table lands between here and Zacatecas have been visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the Central railway for more than 200 miles has been converted into a destructive torrent, and the valleys present the appearance of lakes. Many cities and towns have been inundated, and Leon and Silao have been partially destroyed. The first intimation received in this city of the disaster in the north was a telegram from Silao, dated the 18th inst. It said:

"It commenced raining heavily here yesterday afternoon, and continued all night, raising the Silao river out of its banks, breaking at the north end of the town and passing through the streets with irresistible force and volume. Most houses here being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fall. About 325 houses have been destroyed. The station buildings are occupied by homeless people, who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermelons and fruit found floaning in the water. The rain has been general and the whole country around Silao is flooded. Several dykes have given away. It still continues raining."

On the 20th it was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. It seems that on Monday, the 18th, the river broke over its dykes, and, notwithstanding all efforts to check its course, it made rapid headway, and finally flooded the city. As the min fell the river rose rapidly, its volume of water flowing into the town, gradually wearing way the foundations of buildings, which commenced to fall as night came on.

Monday night brought to that city one of the most terrible scenes ever witnessed in any sountry. People believing themselves secure from the flood, went to bed in those parts of the town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain, with the extensive water-shed of the outlying country, increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled in rapidly, having been worn away by the water, and a loss of life commenced unparalleled in the history of any of the great inundations of modern times. As the buildings fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground and others to be swept away by the flood. On Tuesday morning rain was still falling, and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance was occasionally broken by half submerged houses and high lands cropping above its anything but placid surface. The town had a wrecked look. Where the houses had stood the night previous water was surging in its flight to lower ground. Groups of people, who had been forced by impending danger to seek flight without clothes, were standing about in the rain, crying and deploring their losses. All houses which the flood left in tact were opened to the unfortunates, who were provided with everything that was available at the time.

The loss of life up to this writing had reached into hundreds, but the threatening danger had closed the channel of sorrow, and the bushed voices denoted nothing more than fear for the future. All night it poured, until Wednesday morning saw the lake surrounding the city undiminished in size, with steady rain disturbing its surface. In the afternoon, however, it ceased raining, and the waters commenced to recede. The people recovered from their fright, though water was still covering a portion of the city. It is estimated that 700 persons perished.

There is a strong stench from beaps of rubbish that once formed houses, and one is led to believe that there must be bodies buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and eleven bodies had been recovered, without moving any ruine of houses wherein are supposed to be hundreds of mated at two thousand, and the loss at \$2,000,-

Many other towns have been badly damaged but loss of life is only reported from Silao and Leon. The Mexican Central has suffered very severely. Several washouts occurred between Agnus Callentes and Leon, but they have now been repaired and trains are running from El Paso as far south as Leon to Irapuato, a distance of thirty-nine miles. The management of the road has, from the first, displayed extraordinary energy, and at present all the available workmen throughout the adjoining county are employed in the work of repairing.

The State of Guanajusto and the federal governmentare doing much to succor the victims of the flood. Furthermore, subscriptions of money, food and clothes are being sent from

The last reports from Leon are heartrending. The whole population are busily working into the ruins of the fallen houses. Nearly everybody has lost relatives or friends, and thousands have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a single night. The estimate of the loss of life and property given are the smallest reported, and are certainly within the bounds of truth. The very last statement, just received, places the number of houses destroyed in Leon at 2,224, and the homeless families at more than 1,000. More than 250 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and there is no probability

that the entire number will full short of 700. A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says informaion has been received here from the flooded district in Mexico that fifteen hundred lives were lost by the inundation, and that one thousand bodies have been recovered Leon is a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants, and a large part of it is in ruins. The Moxican collector of customs at El Paso Del Norte received an official dispatch stating that one hundred miles of the Mexican Central railroad is impassable, and it will be ten days before mails can get through, and twenty days before freight can be moved.

Indemnity Association Declared Illegal. CHICAGO, June 26 .- Judge Tuley, of the Su-perior Court this morning decided that the Chicago Mutual Lite Indemnity Association was dowound up. Complaint against the association was made by Attorney-general Hunt in an in-formation which contained forty charges against the Chicago Mutual Life Indemnity Association. The most serious charge was that the association accepted infants to membership, and other allegations which placed the company in the list of death-bed insurance concerns. The court found the defeadant guilty of violating the insurance laws in admitting minors to member-

in making false representations as to its toptine system, in organizing on a basis not authorized by law, in making false statements to the auditors in altering policies after they were issued, in keeping the books so that nobody but experts could understand them, in issuing deceptive certificates of membership, and in practicing many other irregularities which caused uncertainty and confusion to members.

Harrison and Morton Tune-" Marching Through Georgia." Sing the song of freedom, boys, and let its echoes Get all your ballots ready, which victory shall bring.
Voting for Harrison and Morton.

Come on, come on, the boys that wore the blue; Come on, come on, all freemen tried and true— Then we'll sing the chorus and with ballots win anew, Voting for Harrison and Morton. When the votes are counted, boys, you'll hear the joy

the people voted from the workshops all around, Republicans have won and freedom has been Voting for Harrison and Morton. Come on, come on, the boys that wore the blue, etc.

Let the good old cannon, boys, reverberate the news, And so give the Democrate the everlasting blues, Then the Union soldiers will get honest pension dues, Voting for Harrison and Morton. Come on, come on, the boys that wore the blue, etc.

Hence the rule shall always be for liberty and right, Just the same for every one as settled in the fight, And free ballots will decide for justice and her might, Voting for Harrison and Morton.

come on, come on, the boys that wore the blue, etc. In due time will Congress sit, to say that we have And they'll then declare it, as the ballots, too, have That Republicans shall rule as heretofore begun, Voting for Harrison and Morton.

lome on, come on, boys that wore the blue, etc. Then the fourth of March will come, Inauguration And with Harrison President while Cleveland goes

Sailing up Salt river, as the people's ballots say, Voting for Harrison and Morton. Come on, come on, the boys that wore the blue, Come on, come on, all freemen, tried and true, Then we will sing the chorus, and with ballots win

Voting for Harrison and Morton.
SYBACUSE, N. Y.

Gath's Opinion of Elking

Elkins has no other power than his extensive acquaintance, adaptability, concession and persuasiveness. He has been dignified by Puck as the Deus et Machine and groom of the State. His enemies thus give him the scepter and say: "Hail, thou, King of the Jews." He is rather frugal and parsimonious, exceedingly active and carrying a variety of enterprises on, some of them respectable and material. He mines coal, cuts lumber, herds cattle, etc. A poor boy orig inally, educated at a country college in Missouri, he studied law and entered Congress from a Territory, and was charmed by Blaine as Speaker receiving him cordially and consulting with him. He is not tricky, as some suppose, carries a heavy load of enterprises, has become as well known in New York as in New Mexico, and is communicative and slightly vain of his celebri-ty. It is in the imaginations of little boys that he executes alarming feats of political legerde-main, such as hauling up Harrison and letting him down again. He has said here: "Nominate anybody you can. I will help. Try them all. If it turns out to be Blaine at last that will ensue from your incapacity to organize and har-

Republican Vitality.

If any evidence was desired of the vitality of the Republisan party it could be found in the heated strife as to who should be the leader in the sturdy contest of the campaign that is on. And leaders there are in plenty, and with all the elements of leadership in abundance. Sherman, the tried statesman of the Buckeye State; Harrison, great by descent and greater by individual achievement; Gresham, the Chevalier Bay-ard of war and peace; Allison, the aterling but noireless statesman of Iowa, and last though by no means least, Alger, the splendid soldier of the Union and beloved citizen of his State.

Senstors as Candidates.

Perhaps Senator Harrison's defeat in Indiana last year for the United States Senate was a blessing in disguise. No United States Senator has ever been elected President, we believe, and since the bad luck of Henry Clay and General Case it has been difficult to nominate Senators. General Garfield had been chosen to the Senate, but the term for which he was elected had not commenced, and be never took his seat in that body. John Sherman's bad luck in getting a nomination out of the Senate is fresh in mind. Mr. Clay resigned his seat as Senator before entering the presidential canvass.

When Conventions Should Be Held.

Brooklyn Eagle. Both parties have learned that St. Louis and Chicago are the most uncomfortable cities in the Union for national conventions. Both have learned that Jone is the most uncomfortable month for such gatherings. The conventions should be held in cities by the sea, not earlier than mid August, nor later than the lat of Sentember. Neither party, however, will heed this lesson. Four years from now they will be urged to convene in St. Louis, in Chicago, or in Cincinnett, the latter the hottest city in America. Politicians forget everything and learn

Interest in Politics.

Evening Wisconsin. Just in proportion as the men who vote know why they vote and are able to give exact reason for the political faith that is in them, in that will be wisely done.

We are to welcome, then, the growing personal interest of men and woman everywhere in a happening like the assembly of the great Chicago convention; and we may be sure that the growing popular seal "to be in politics" in the sense of understanding its details means political purification.

Mugwump Commendation.

Boston Herald. We have always had the conviction that the bulk of the Republican party is better inclined toward reform in the civil-service than in that of the Democratic. Most certainly that is the fact with regard to the two parties in this region of the country. It has attained its way in the Republican convention. Now, if the politicians will permit it to do as well in executive power -- provided it attains that power -- an excellent result will be obtained for the country, as well as for itself.

Solid for Mrs. Logan.

Atlanta Constitution. The hold which Mrs. Logan has upon the bearts of Northern soldiers has manifested itself in the great assistance she has been to the Alger boom. As a veteran who lives in Atlanta put it: "I'm a pretty rabid Democrat, but I think if the widow of John A. Logan were to sek me to cast my vote for any particular candidate, I wouldn't stop to think of instructions."

A California Query.

Our Democratic free-trade contemporary bas not attempted to answer our question propounded a few days ago, which substantially ran thus: What is the use of driving the Chinese out of the United States if we propose to turn around and adopt a policy which would admit the products of their labor into our ports free of duty!

A Chicago Opinion.

"By Gosh!" said a member of the Browning Club, of Chicago, as she surveyed the gorgeous-ly decorated interior of the convention ball and noted the contents of the vast galleries, "a man who couldn't make a great speech here ought to be kicked to death by a jackass."

The Only One.

Philadelphia Press. Grover Cleveland will thunder down the ages as the only man without a vote who was ever nominated for President. He is not exactly a man without a country, but he is a man with-out that which all good citizens have, namely, a polling place.

A Timely Warning. Nebracks State Journal. Those people who are yet to return from Chicago should remember that we have heard

all we care to about the city and its sights.
Aside from that, some of us have seen the
whole business ourselves and still live. "Can'r eat a thing." Hood's Sarsaparille is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion and giving strength. CLEVELAND NOTIFIED.

The President Receives Notice of His Renomination-His Speech in Response.

Washington, June 26 -The national Demoeratic committee and the notification committee appointed by the late Democratic convention, to notify the President and Vice-president of their nomination for President and Vice-president, met at the Arlington Hotel to-day. The notification committee met at 1 o'clock, with Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, in the chair, and Mr. Thomas S. Pettit, of Kentucky, as secretary. The proceedings were conducted in secret session. The committee adjourned at 12 o'clock, and it was announced that it had decided to notify the President at 2 o'clock to-day, and also to leave Washington to-morrow evening for Columbus. O., to notify Mr. Thurman. A letter of notification was submitted to the committee by Mr. Jacob, of Kentucky, and was accepted by the committee. The latter was signed by all those present. The committee also accepted an invitation from

Secretary Whitney to visit his country home at

The notification committee, accompanied by

the members of the national Democratic com-

Grasslands to-morrow afternoon.

mittee and the Columbia Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, met at the Arlington Hotel at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and, forming into pairs, marched to the White House. They were ushered into the East Room and ranged themselves in a circle in the south end of the room. Palms filled all the windows and alcoves in that portion of the room and potted plants decorated the mantels. The Presi-Room, accompanied by the following-named persons: Mrs. Cleveland, Rev. Wm. N. Cleveland, the President's brother and wife, of Forest Port; N. Y.; Mrs. W. F. Hoyt, the President's sister, of Favetteville; Mr. and Mrs. Lamont; Mrs. W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, all of whom were present at the notification of his first nom inaion; Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, and Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Endicott, Mr. Vilas, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. Benj. Folsom and Speaker Carlisle. Their approach was the signal for a general ciapping of hands on the part of the visitors, and as soon as the party had taken

their places Gen. Collins stepped forward and addressed the President. Mr. Cleveland-We come as a committee authorized and instructed by the national Democratic convention, recently held at St. Louis, to convey formal notice of its action in naming you for the office of President of the United States, during the next four years. It would ill become the occasion of your pros nce to express at length the full meaning and eigni cance of that great assembly. Its expression will be found and heard elsewhere and otherwise from now till that day in November when this free and intelli-gent people will record their approval of your great services as chief magistrate. We beg to congratulate you upon this hearty and unanimous indersement of your course as President by the great historic party to which, in all the days of your manhood, you have belonged, and congratulate the country upon the as-sured continuance of your wise, just and patriotic

Upon concluding his remarks Mr. Collins in-troduced Mr. Charles D. Jacob, of Kentucky, who read a letter of notification.

The President, in reply, said: I cannot be but profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy, bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe aliegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard, and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which it wages bravely because conscious of right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligations which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses on us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a pation of freezes. iliarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character

and the consecration demanded of him who as-sumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vis-ion should be the protection and welfare of the hum-blest citizen; and with quick car it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea for justice and for right. For the sake of the people, he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encrosedment upon its legitimate functions; and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office it should be kept near to the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the time when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift, little by little, away from the people to whom it belonged and become a perversion of all it ought to be: but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew, four years ago, how well devised were the principles of true democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people and for the people: but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagances had crept into the management of public af-fairs; but I did not know their numerous forms, nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were. I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting, at this time, that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confiled to me. I have yielded obedience only to the Constitution and the solemn ob-ligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not if I could for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my

It but remains for me say to you, and through you to the Democracy of the Nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and usual forma! manner.

The President's remarks were made in an earnest and emphatic menner, and were frequently interrupted by applause. This closed the speech-making, and then all present proceed to the state dining-room and partock of light refreshments. Afterward the committees became the guests of the Columbia Club and were driven about the city.

POLITICAL GOOD TEMPER. An American Characteristic the Like of Which Was Unknown in Times Past.

Boston Herald. Those same thousands of men, for days and nights wrought to such a state of virtual delirium as to believe the Republic booked for sure destruction unless their especial candidate or their especial party triumph, will be found after the election to accept defeat as good-humoredly as though they had simply lost a tet of a nickel on a base-ball game. Here is the supreme proof of America's love of her institutions and of her confidence in them. In vain is past history searched for any parallel to the spectacle presented in the United States of to-day. Look at the old republics of

Greece and Italy. There was no such thing as sensible second thought to be looked for in them, no appeal from Philip drunk to Philp sober. A single Chicago convention would rent any one of them into bloodthiraty factions, and made the streets run with blood. No party thought of snything but having its own absolute way, and rooting out all others. So inherout did this seem in human nature that not even the wisest philosopher dreamed of the possibility of a state of things like that illustrated in the sublime practical sense and good temper of the American people.

Often the question is asked in Europe: "How long will the United States hang together!" Just as long, is the real answer, as they can preserve their miraculous good humor. Good humor! here is the true flag to rally around. Never did this principle win so glorious a triumph as in the contested election of Hayes and Tilden. Such intense excitement, held in check by such masterly good sense and general kindly feeling! In the old countries passion and force would have ruled the day; here reason and law took the helm in hand. Once only has any large section of the country so lost control of temper as to refuse to submit to the results of an election. Tragically enough did the civil war ensuing show what that meant. So, now that both parties, Democratic and Republican, have once again had their quartan fever, what more sensible thing can the people at large do for the coming dog days than to cool down once again till the September frosts. Then they can take some comfort in torch-light processions and mammoth mass-meetings till election is over, and, however it turns out, they can once more thank God that they live in the only country the world ever saw that a sensible enough to do its level best to win, and then to take the result good-humoredly.

In a Presidential Campaign.

The average newsboy is generally stoop shouldered, probably because of the weight of

his lungs. He has a larger quantity of them than anything of his size in the earth or the waters under the earth.

Kaneas City Journal. "To say that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties in re-spect to my race is a he," declared Fred Douglass to the Republican convention. And Fred Douglass knows.

Nebraska State Journal. If the man in the moon will reach out his bands on Monday evening, he will probably be able to rake in a number of serviceable bats thrown up by enthusiastic Republicans.

He Got Tham.

Handy to Say. Nebraska State Journal.

Philadelphia Record.

The Democratic papers are already saying that the party platform speaks with no uncer-tain sound. That's about as handy a thing to say as a man could think of.

Whatsoever may be the outcome at Chicago, it is a solid fact that the brainy voter is abroad n the land and will be heard from in due time

We think the men who toil will take up the refrain of this platform of yesterday and bear it on to certain victory in November.—Salt Lake

Only \$2.25 to Dayton and Return. Via the popular Bee-line Ry., on June 30. Now is your opportunity to visit friends in Ohio and see the Soldiers' Home. Train will leave the Union Depot at 6:30 A. M. Tickets good return-ing on special train leaving Dayton at 6:30 P. M., June 30. or on trains leaving Dayton at 7 a. M., on Sunday and Monday, July 1 and 2. For tickets call at No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 138; South Illinois st. T. C. PECE, P. A.

United Order of Honor Picnic. July 4, at Blue River Park. Trains leave at 8:30 and 10:50 A. M. and at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave park at 4, 6:30 and 10 P. M. The public is cordially invited to join in celebrating the glorious Fourth in the good old-fashioned way. No liquors. Tickets for sale by members of the order, at C., H. & D. office and the depot.

Advice to Motners. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottie.

"To do as folks of fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use Glen's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

THE Buckeye Lawn-mower is the best and the heapest. LILLY & STLALNAKER,

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And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured in gratitude for which I make this public statement. CLARA A. FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn.

ECZEMA.

Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest. ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinburg, Ind.

ECZEMA.

I was afflicted with Eczems on the Scalp, Face, Ears and Neck, which the druggist where I got your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. HERMAN SLADE, 120 East Fourth street, New York.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Sheura on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seven-teen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors proncunced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. WILL MCDONALD. CURA REMEDIES. 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL OO., Boston, Mass.

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STRAINS, PAINS In the Back, Kidneys, Hip, Sides or Chest relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster. New, inA Fair Trial

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rhoum or any affection caused by impure blood, is sufficient to convince anyone of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. The following statement is right to the point:

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous fore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became 6 years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, causing great annoyance, and two of them, after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, broke and discharged. One became a running sore for more than three years. We thought we would give Hood's Sarsaparille a thorough trial. We began with it in January, and in a few months, after she had taken five bottles, all suppuration had ceased. We then waited three months, when, as a new lump was beginning to form, we again gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken less than two bottles the lump and all ications of scrofuls had entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CABLILE Nauright, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sald by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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Two books of recent publication, CLASSICAL PIANIST and PIANO CLASSICS (each \$1), contain together a hundred plane pieces of exceptional beauty.

Refined temporary homes in pleasant places are ill. furnished if without a few well-chosen music books.

SONG CLASSICS (S1), contains fifty high-grade songs, with English and foreign words. Good Old Songs We Used to Sing (\$1.25), contains 115 songs that are world favorites.

VOCAL BANJOIST (\$1) good assortment of songs with banjo accompani CHOICE VOCAL DUETS

Emerson's Male Voice Gems and

Emerson's Part-Songs and Glees for Mixed Voices (each \$1), just the books for a social sing. College Songs and War Songs (each 50 cents) and Jubilee and Plantation Songs (80 cents) are favorites everywhere. Any book mailed for retail price.

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Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor. J. N. HURTY, M. D.,

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Game Called at 4 p. m.
General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75c; box seats,
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GREAT EVANGELIST, Will Give His Famous Lecture on OF "WHERE IS HUMANITY DRIFTING!"

At Y. M. C. A. Hall on Wednesday evening, June 27, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c; reserved seats at the Bowen-Mer-rill Company's store, 25c extra. All ministers call-ing here will be supplied with reserved seats free of charge. Dr. Weeks will receive a few patients for TUCKER'S

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